The Genotypes of the Indo-Australian Psychidae (Lepidoptera)

by

J. G. BETREM
(State College for Tropical Agriculture, Deventer)

In order to stabilize the nomenclature of the Indo-Australian Psychidae it is necessary first to determine the type of each genus named throughout the history of the family, in accordance with the Rules of Zoological Nomenclature — with as great a degree of certainty as possible. The following list is made for this purpose. I have included in this list all genera of Psychids in which Indo-Australian Case Worms have been described or mentioned. Not included in the list are: *Entometa* Walk., 1855, because it is a Lasiocampid genus; *Entometa ignobilis* Walk., 1869, however, is a Psychid and according to MEYRICK and LOWER (1907) belongs to the genus *Clania*; *Hemilipia* Hamps., 1897 (J. Bomb. N.H. Soc. **11** p. 285) type: *H. punctimarginalis* Hamps., 1897, Ceylon, monobasic, is not a Psychid, but according to Mr W. H. T. TAMS it is a Cossid; *Genduara* Walk., 1856 (Cat. Lep. B.M. **7** p. 1747), type: *G. cinerea* Walk., 1856, N.S. Wales, monobasic, also is not a Psychid according to GAEDE, and therefore is omitted; *Akesina* Moore (Moore. Pr. Z.S. Lond. p. 395), type: *A. basalis* Moore, 1888, Kashmir, monobasic; according to Hampson (1893) it is a Zygaenid.

Also not mentioned are the genera of the so called "lower" Psychids.

Where KIRBY has designated a genotype in a monobasic genus, I have not mentioned this in the list, because I thought it superfluous.

I thank Mr W. H. T. TAMS very much for his helpful and enthusiastic assistance during my visit to the British Museum and for his valuable advice, especially in elucidating the status of the genera *Psyche*, *Cryptothelea* and *Lomera*. Furthermore, I am very grateful to Professor Dr W. ROEPKE of Wageningen for his valuable advice and his interest in my study on Psychids.

Acanthoecia Joannis, 1929. A. S. E. France **98**, p. 540.
    Type: *Chalia larminati* Heyl., 1904, Tonkin.
    Original designation.
Acanthopsyche Heyl., 1881. A. S. E. Belg. **25**, p. 66.
    Type: *Psyche opacella* H.S., 1845 = *Phalaena atra* Linn., 1767, according to STRAND, 1929, Europe.
    Designated by TUTT, 1900, p. 375, 376.

Amatissa Walk., 1862. J. Linn. S. VI, p. 138.
Type : *A. inornata* Walk., 1862, Borneo.
Monobasic.

Amicta Heyl., 1881. A. S. E. Belg. **25**, p. 66.
Type : *Psyche quadrangularis* Christoph., 1873, Orient.
Designated by HAMPSON, 1893.

Animula H.S., 1856, Aussereur. Schmett. I, f. 520.
Type : *A. dichroa* H.S., 1856, Venezuela.
Monobasic.

Babula Moore, 1890. J. Asiat. S. Bengal **49**, prt. II, n. 3, p. 262.
Type : *B. grotei* Moore, 1890, Calcutta.
Monobasic.

Bambalina Moore, 1883. Lep. Ceylon **II**, p. 103.
Type : *Oiketicus* (*Cryptothelea*) *consorta* Templ., 1846, Ceylon. Monobasic.

Barandra Moore, 1888. Pr.Z.S. London, p. 396.
Type : *B. fumata* Moore, 1888, Kashmir.
Monobasic.

Bathromelas Turner, 1947. Pr. R.S. Queensl. **57**, p. 62.
Type : *Plutorectis hyaloscopa* Meyr. et Low., 1907, Australia.
Monobasic.

Brachycyttarus Hamps., 1893. Faun. Br. Ind., Moths I, p. 295.
Type : *B. subteralbatus* Hamps. 1893, Ceylon.
Original designation.

Chalia Moore, 1877 (nec Walker, 1868). A. M. N. H. (4) **20**, p. 345. See *Chaliella* nov. nom.
Type : *Oiketicus doubledaii* Westw., 1854, Ceylon.
Monobasic.

Chaliella nov. nom. = *Chalia* Moore, 1877 nec Walker, 1868, A. M. N. H. (4) **20**, p. 345.
Type : *Oiketicus doubledaii* Westw., 1854, Ceylon.
Monobasic.

Chalipecten Strand, 1912. Seitz Gross-Schmett. 2, Pal., p. 355.
Type : *Chalia staudingeri* Heyl., 1889, Russian Turkestan.
Original designation.

Chalioides Swinhoe, 1892. Cat eastern and Austr. Lep. Het **1**, p. 227.
Type : *C. vitrea* Swinhoe, 1892, Ceylon.
Original designation.

Clania Walk., 1855. List Lep. B. M. IV, p. 963.
Type : *Oiketicus lewinii* Westw., 1854, Australia.
Monobasic.

Claniades Beth.-Bak., 1908. Nov. Zool. **15**, p. 182.
Type : *Clania ekeikei* B.B., 1908, New Guinea.
Monobasic.

Cremastopsyche Joannis, 1929. A. S. E. France **98**, p. 544.
Type : *C. pendula* Joan., 1929, Tonkin.
Monobasic.

Cryptothelea Duncan, 1841. Jardine, Natural. Library 7, Exotic Moths, p. 115[1]).
Type : *Oiketicus macleayi* L. Guild. 1827, West Indies nec Australia.
Monobasic.

Dappula Moore, 1883. Lep. Ceylon II, p. 103.
Type : *Oiketicus tertius* Templ., 1846, Ceylon.
Monobasic.

Dasaratha Moore, 1888. Pr. Z. S. London, p. 396.
Type : *D. himalayana* Moore, 1888, Himalaya.
Monobasic.

Elinostola Meyr. et Low., 1907, Tr. R. S. South Austr. **31**, p. 193.
Type : *E. hypomela* M. et L., 1907, North Australia.
Original designation.

Eumeta Walk., 1855. List Lep. B. M. IV, p. 964.
Type : *Oiketicus cramerii* Westw., sec. Walk., 1855 (nec Westw., 1854) = *Eumeta layardi* Moore, 1882, Ceylon.
Designated by KIRBY, 1892.

Eumetisa Sonan, 1935. Tr. N.H.S. Formosa XXV, n. 147, p. 454.
Type : *Acanthopsyche* (*Eumetisa*) *taiwana* Sonan, 1935, Formosa.
Original designation.

Eurukuttarus Hamps., 1891. Ill. Lep. Het. B. M. 8, p. 66.
Type : *E. pileatus* Hamps., 1891. India.
Monobasic.

Eurycyttarus Hamps., 10 January 1893. Faun. Br. Ind., Moths 1, p. 299.
Type : *E. pileatus* Hamps., 1891, India.
Original designation.

Heylaertsia Hamps., 1893. Faun. Br. Ind., Moths 1, p. 289.
Type : *H. griseata* Hamps., 1893, Ceylon.
Original designation.

Hyalarcta Meyr. et Low., 1907. Tr. R. S. South Australia **31**, p. 193.
Type : *Thyridopteryx nigrescens* Doubled., 1845, West and South Australia.
Original designation.

Hyaloptila Turner, 1947. Pr.R.S. Queensland **57**, p. 59.
Type : *H. melanosoma* Turn., 1947, Northern Australia.
Monobasic.

Kophene Moore, 1878. Descr. Ind. Lep. Atkins., p. 72.
Type : *K. cuprea* Moore, 1878, India.
Monobasic.

Kotochalia Sonan, 1935, Tr. N.H.S. Formosa XXV, n. 147, p. 449.

---

[1]) *Cryptothelea* Templ. according to Walk., 1855 et auct. div. List Lep. Brit. Mus. IV, p. 970.
Type : C. *consorta* Templ. sec. Walk., 1855 (nec Templ., 1846) = *Oiketicus cramerii* Westw., 1854, Ceylon.
Monobasic.

Type : *K. shirakii* Sonan, 1935, Formosa.
Original designation.

Lansdownia Heyl., 1881. A.S.E. Belg. **25**, p. 66.
Type : *Psyche fuscescens* Snell. 1879, Celebes.
Designated by BETREM, 1951.

Liothula Fered., 1878. Tr. New Zeeland Inst. **10**, p. 260.
Type : *L. omnivora* Fered., 1878, New Zealand.
Monobasic.

Lomera Walk., 1855. List Lep. B.M. IV, p. 967.
Type : *L. walkeriana* (Guenée in litt.) Betr., 1951. = *L. boisduvalii* Westw. sec. Walk., 1855 (nec Westw., 1854). Australia.
Monobasic.
Isogenotypic with *Plutorectis* M. et L., 1907.

Mahasena Moore, 1877. P.Z.S. London, p. 601.
Type : *M. andamana* Moore, 1877, Andaman Isles.
Monobasic.

Manatha Moore, 1877. A.M.N.H. (4) **20**, p. 346.
Type : *M. albipes* Moore, 1877, Ceylon.
Monobasic.

Metisa Walk., 1855. List Lep. B.M. IV, p. 957.
Type : *M. plana* Walk., 1855, Ceylon.
Monobasic.

Metura Walk., 1855. List Lep. Br. M. IV, p. 961.
Type : *Oiketicus elongatus* Saund., 1847.
Monobasic.

Oiketicoides Heyl., 1881. A.S.E. Belg. **25**, p. 66[1]).
Type : *Psyche inquinata* Led., 1858, Syria.
Designated by HAMPSON, 1893 [2]).

Oiketicus L. Guild., 1827. Tr. Linn. S. XV, p. 373.
Type : *O. kirbyi* L. G., 1827, West Indies.
Original designation.

Orophora Fered., 1878. Tr. New Zealand Inst. **10**, p. 261.
Type : *O. toumatoua* Fered., 1878, New Zealand.
Monobasic.

Pagodia (Heyl. in litt.) Docters van Leeuwen, 1909 nec Walcott, 1905 (Trilob.). Mededeelingen van het Algemeen Proefstation op Java te Salatiga, 2de serie no 30, p. 6 ; published also in : Cultuurgids 11, 2de Gedeelte, afl. 11, p. 427. See *Pagodiella* nov. nom.
Type : *Eumeta ? hekmeyeri* Heyl., 1888, Java.
Monobasic.

Pagodiella nov. nom. = *Pagodia* Docters van Leeuwen, 1909 nec Walcott, 1905 (Trilob.). Meded. Algem. Proefstation op Java

---

[1]) *Oiketicoides* Heyl. sec. Strand, 1929 (nec Heyl., 1881), Junk, Lep. Catal. **34** Psychidae, p. 99.
Type : *Oiketicus doubledaii* Westw., 1854, Ceylon.
Isogenotypic with *Chaliella* Betr.

[2]) Hampson (1893) emended this generic name thus : *Oeceticoides*.

te Salatiga (2) **30**, p. 6 (also in Cultuurgids 1909, prt. II p. 427).
Type : *Eumeta ? hekmeyeri* Heyl., 1888, Java.
Monobasic.

Paracharactis Meyr. et Low., 1907. Tr. R. S. South Australia **31**, p. 205.
Type : *P. cautopsis* M. et L., 1907, Australia.
Original designation.

Phasmyalea Turner, 1947. Pr. R. S. Queensl. LVII, p. 61.
Type : *Ph. pellucida* Turn., 1947, Australia.
Monobasic.

Plateumeta Butl., 1881. Tr. E.S. London, p. 32.
Type : *P. aurea* Butl., 1881, Japan.
Monobasic.

Plutorectella Strand, 1924. Iris **38**, p. 9.
Type : *P. abdominalis* Strand., 1924, Australia.
Monobasic.

Plutorectis Meyr. et Low., 1907. Tr. R.S. South Australia **31**, p. 201.
Type : *P. boisduvalii* Westw., sec. Meyr. et Low, 1907 = *Lomera walkeriana* Betr., 1951.
Original designation.
Isogenotypic with *Lomera*.

Psyche Schrank, 1801. Faun. Boica 2 (1), p. 156.
Type : *Phalaena Bombyx nitidella* Hüb., 1793 = *carpini* Schrank, 1782, Europe.
Designated by CURTIS, Brit. Ent. VII, p. 332 recto, 1830.
The designations of WESTWOOD (1840) — *Nudaria fusca* Haw., 1809 — and of KIRBY (1892) — *Psyche viciae* Schrank, 1801 — are not valid.

Pteroma Hamps., 1893. Faun. Br. Ind., Moths I, p. 302.
Type : *P. plagiophleps* Hamps., 1893, Ceylon.
Original designation.

Pteroxys Hamps., 1893. Faun. Br. Ind., Moths I, p. 302.
Type : *P. goniatus* Hamps., 1893, Ceylon.
Original designation.

Rasicota Moore, 1890. Jr. As. S. Bengal **59**, prt 2, p. 263.
Type : *R. albescens* Moore, 1890, Ceylon.
Monobasic.

Acanthopsyche Heyl., 1881

HEYLAERTS divided his new genus into three subgenera : *Amicta* Heyl., 1881, *Oiketicoides* Heyl., 1881 and *Pachytelia* Westw., 1848. None of these bears the name of *Acanthopsyche*, which according to the rules of nomenclature is not admitted. So far as is known to me TUTT (1900 p. 376) was the first who restricted the genus *Acanthopsyche* to *Psyche opacella* H.S., 1845, which is according to STRAND (1929) a synonym of *Phalaena atra* Linn. 1776.

Acanthopsyche is not a synonym of *Oiketicoides*, in which subgenus HEYLAERTS placed *Psyche opacella*, because HAMPSON

(1893) fixed as genotype of *Oiketicoides* : *Psyche inquinata* Led., 1858.

The Indo-Australian species that were included in *Acanthopsyche* by HEYLAERTS are : *A.* (*Oiketicoides*) *doubledaii* Westw., 1854, the genotype of *Chaliella* Betr. (= *Chalia* Moore, 1877 praeocc.) and *A.* (*Amicta*) *ritsemae* Heyl., 1881, which is a synonym of the Lymantriid : *Perina nuda* F.

HAMPSON (1893) included in this genus many species, but none of these belong here. Probably this genus, as it was restricted by TUTT, is a true palaearctic genus.

Amicta Heyl., 1881

HEYLAERTS erected this genus as a subgenus of *Acanthopsyche* without indicating any genotype. Neither did KIRBY (1892) designate any type. HAMPSON (1893) fixed as genotype : *Psyche quadrangularis* Christ., 1873, the first species mentioned by both HEYLAERTS and KIRBY. *Amicta ritsemae* was the only Indo-Australian species originally placed by HEYLAERTS in this genus, but it is, as HEYLAERTS himself stated afterwards : *Perina nuda* F., a Lymantriid. HAMPSON (1893) included here also *Amicta rhabdophora* Hamps., 1893, but it can not be retained in this genus on account of its aberrant characters, so that *Amicta* seems to be a genus which is endemic in the southern part of the Palaearctic Region.

Animula H. Sch., 1856.

According to HEYLAERTS, in addition to the originally included species *A. dichroa* from S. America, the two Australian species : *Oiketicus hübneri* Westw., 1854 and *Oiketicus herrichi* Westw., 1854 belong here. The latter is a synonym of *Thyridopteryx nigrescens* Doubl., 1854, the genotype of *Hyalarcta* Meyr. et Low., 1907, in which genus *O. hübneri* was also included. In 1887 HEYLAERTS described an *Animula sumatrensis* that can not be included in this genus ; probably a new genus will have to be erected for it.

Animula must be considered as an American genus.

Cryptothelea Duncan, 1841.

Though there was never any doubt about the genotype of this genus, because it was monobasic, yet the views about its exact characters vary very much.

An account of the history of this genus is given by F. M. JONES (Tr. Am. Ent Soc. 71, p. 101, 1945). His statements, however, are not quite complete. The name *Cryptothelea* was for the first time used by DUNCAN (1841); the only species included was *Oiketicus macleayi* L. Guilding, 1927. This was described together with *Oiketicus kirbii* from the West Indies. They were both collected by GUILDING in the Island of Saint Vincent.

The next author who discussed this species was WESTWOOD (1854). He states : "Of the male of *O. MacLeaii* L.G., there is a typical specimen in the cabinet of the British Museum". On the preceding page this author writes : "The figures given by the Rev.

L. Guilding of his two West Indian species of *Oiketicus* being deficient...., I have endeavoured to supply these deficiencies by an examination of typical specimens, which are in fact requisite to enable us to establish satisfactory comparisons....". In my opinion it can only be concluded from these sentences that Westwood has had before him the specimens which served L. Guilding for his descriptions. How these specimens came to the British Museum can be deduced from the first sentence under the head *Oiketicus kirbii* : "Of the male of *O. Kirbii* L.G., there is a typical specimen in the Kirbian cabinet of the Entomological Society." Furthermore the round label with the numbers $7\ {}^{37}_{113}\ 17$ on the pin of the specimen in the British Museum show that this specimen is purchased with the Lansdown Guilding Collection.

The origin of all the confusion is Walker (1855), who mentions two specimens of *"Psyche Macleayi"* from Australia (p. 955), none of which, however, could be the type. One of these is still in the B.M. collection. On p. 970 he describes the genus *Cryptothelea* ? with ?*consorta* Templ., 1846[1]) as the only species. From this it is clear that Walker read very superficially what Templeton wrote. On p. 40 this author states : "I got.... the following species, which from agreeing so closely with O. (*Cryptothelea* Duncan) *MacLeayi*, I have named : *Oiketicus* (*Cryptothelea*) *consortus*". Walker now supposes that the genus *Cryptothelea* is created by Templeton and ignores the fact that Templeton cites Duncan as the author of this genus with *macleayi* as the only species.

Heylaerts (1881) did not understand this. He erected a new genus, *Lansdownia*, in which he included *Oik. consortus* Templ. as well as *Oik. macleayi*, and four other species. Jones' opinion that Heylaerts erected his genus especially for *Oik. macleayi* is therefore not right. Heylaerts mentioned correctly that this species has been collected in the West Indies.

The next author who mentions this genus is Kirby (1892). Though he originally stated rightly on p. 503, that *Cryptothelea* Walk. is a synonym of *Eumeta* Walk., and that the name mentioned first is preoccupied, he still included *Oik. macleayi* in this genus (p. 504), and gave as typical locality : Australia, probably on account of the specimens mentioned by Walker. In his Appendix (p. 925), however, he synonymized *Cryptothelea* Duncan, 1841 with *Eumeta* Walker, 1855, by which he restored the confusion that he was beginning to disentangle.

Hampson (1893) considered *Cryptothelea* Walker as a synonym of *Clania*, including in this genus *Eumeta* too, thus following the later views of Heylaerts in this respect. It is a pity that later authors did not notice that Hampson — and originally Kirby as well — mentioned Walker as the author, and not Duncan.

Meyrick (Meyrick and Lower, 1907) saw a specimen with this name in the B.M., but apparently he did not study it. He cited the description of the neuration of WESTWOOD and placed the species in the genus *Eurukuttarus*, considering it as Australian.

---

[1]) Moore (1880) proved that *consorta* Walk., 1855 is not *consorta* Templ., 1846, but *Oiketicus cramerii* Westw., 1854.

STRAND (1929) followed without criticism the literature, in this case probably KIRBY, placed *Oik. macleayi* in *Cryptothelea* and gave as locality Australia again.

GAEDE studied the literature more carefully (in Seitz X, p. 738, 1932).He recognized the fact that *Cryptothelea* Walker is a genus distinct from *Cryptothelea* Duncan. All the Indo-Australian species included by STRAND in *Cryptothelea* he placed in *Clania* Walk., 1855. Later on (in Seitz VI, p. 1183) he included *Oik. macleayi* in *Platoeceticus* Pack., 1869, ignoring the fact that *Cryptothelea* has priority.

The last author who treated this genus is JONES (Tr. Am. Ent. Soc. 71, p. 99, 1945), who proved that according to information given to him by Mr W. H. T. TAMS the specimen which is considered as the type in the B.M. is really related to *Platoeceticus* Packard, 1869, and perhaps congeneric with this genus. However, he was not convinced that this specimen is the real type.

Though up till now nobody has considered WESTWOOD as the author of *Cryptothelea*, it is necessary to discuss this possibility. From an article of H. F. STAINTON (E. M. Mag. XXI, Jan. 1885, p. 181) it appears that WESTWOOD must certainly be considered as the author of some of the new genera erected in the volumes on entomology of "The Naturalist's Library". From the information given by WESTWOOD to STAINTON which is fully given in the above mentioned article, it is in this case clear that WESTWOOD is not the author of *Cryptothelea*. Probably DUNCAN was influenced by the remark of WESTWOOD in his "Introduction" (II, p. 388, 1840), that the genus *Oiketicus* as defined by the Rev. L. GUILDING "comprises two very distinct groups". It is remarkable, however, that WESTWOOD in 1854 does not mention the genus *Cryptothelea* at all. (See J. DE JOANNIS : Ann. Soc. Ent. France 1926, XCV, p. 1—11.

Lomera Walk., 1855

According to WALKER's description there can not be any doubt that the species that WALKER (1855) considered as the genotype of his genus *Lomera*, is another than the species that WESTWOOD (1854) described as *Oiketicus boisduvalii*. WALKER himself had already many doubts about the identity of these two species.

So far no specimen has been found in the collection of the British Museum that can be considered with certainty to be the typical specimen on which WALKER erected his genus. There are enough indications, however, that WALKER had before him the same species that I have named *walkeriana* (BETREM 1951, T.v.E. **94**, p. XLI). From a note attached to a specimen in the collection of the British Museum, originating from the GUENéE collection it appears that this entomologist had already recognised that *boisduvalii* Westw. is a species other than WALKER's *boisduvalii* ?". He therefore proposed to give the name *walkeriana* to *boisduvalii* sensu Walker which suggestion I have adopted. It seems that WALKER has given information about his species to other entomologists, because other authors also named *walkeriana* as *boisduvalii*. The above mentioned specimen from the collection of GUENÉE bears a label "*boisduvalii* sensu Heylaerts", possibly in the handwriting of the last named author. Furthermore, it is certain that *boisduvalii* of MEYRICK and LOWER is *walkeriana* too. Thus we consider as genotype of *Lomera* : *Lomera walkeriana* (Guenée in litt.) Betr., 1951 = *Lomera boisduvalii* Westw. sensu Walker, 1855. The type of *walkeriana* is the specimen with the black antennae from the GUENÉE collection, not the Walker's specimen of "boisduvalii ?", should this ever be discovered.

Because *boisduvalii* sensu Meyrick and Lower, 1907 is the genotype of *Plutorectis*, this genus becomes isogenotypic with *Lomera*.

Psyche Schrank, 1801

After the diagnosis of his new genus *Psyche* (Fauna Boica (2) 1, p. 156, n. 211) SCHRANK has given the descriptions of *Psyche graminum*, *viciae* and *agrostidis*, furthermore he enumerated *carpini* and *lichenum* which were described by him in 1782. He also mentioned *quercus*, and, with an interrogation mark, *pruni*.

SCHRANK altered many older names ; by *graminum* he meant *graminella* Schiff., 1776, by *viciae* : *viciella* Schiff., 1778, by *agrostidis* : *atra* L., 1767, by *quercus* : *xylophthorum* Pallas, 1767.

All the names, the above mentioned synonyms included, are available to be chosen as the type of the genus *Psyche*, except *pruni*.

LATREILLE (Gen. Crust. et Insect. 4, p. 219, 1809) recorded the genus *Psyche* as follows :

"Genus PSYCHE Schrank.
Bombyces Fabricii : Hieracii, viciella, muscella, etc."

This means in no way a restriction of this genus, as TUTT states (1900 p. 417), because LATREILLE adds "etc".

In the following year, 1810, LATREILLE overlooked this genus entirely (Cons. Gen. Ord. Nat. d. Animaux).

Mr. W. H. T. TAMS was so kind as to draw my attention to the fact that CURTIS (1830) was the first to designate a valid type.

In his : British Entomology, vol. VII p. 322, recto, he states :

"PSYCHE RADIELLA
The Woolly Case-bearer.
Order Lepidoptera. Fam. Arctiidae Leach
Type of the genus, Tinea nitidella Hüb."

By this statement alone CURTIS would not have fixed a valid type of the genus *Psyche*, if he had not written on p. 332 verso : "6. P. nitidella Hüb. t. l. f. 6. ♂. — Haw. — Curtis B. E. pl. 332. A, Larva. — Carpini Schr." By this he indicated explicitly, that *nitidella* is a synonym of *carpini* Schr. Because *carpini* belongs to the species that were enumerated by SCHRANK, there can be no doubt that the fixation of the genotype by CURTIS is valid.

WESTWOOD in his Synopsis (1840 p. 91) designated as type :

Nudaria fusca Haw., 1810. This designation is not valid because this species was not originally included.

KIRBY (1892) designated as genotype *Tinea viciella* Schiff. that was already considered as a synonym of *Psyche viciae* by SCHRANK.

If a valid type had not already been fixed earlier, this indication would have been valid according to the international rules. HAMPSON (1893) mentioned *Psyche*, but he did not designate any type.

The detection of the designation of a valid type of the genus *Psyche* by CURTIS necessitates an important alteration in the nomenclature of two of the more common genera of he Psychidae. The genotype of *Psyche* : *Phalaena Bombyx nitidella* Hüb., 1793 = *Psyche carpini* Schrank, 1801, is at present known as *Fumaria casta* (Pallas, 1767). This species is the genotype of *Fumaria* Haworth, 1811 (= *Fumea* Haworth, 1812). The genera *Psyche* Schrank, 1801, *Fumaria* Haworth, 1811, (nec Kirby, 1892) and *Fumea* Haworth, 1812 have the same genotype and are therefore isogenotypic.

The genus *Psyche*, according to the conception of the last fifty years, has to get another name. Luckily it is not necessary to create a new name, because HEYLAERTS already erected a new subgenus *Megalophanes* Heylaerts ,1881, for the species that are considered to belong to the genus *Psyche* sensu Kirby. An older genus name seems not to be available.

So far no genotype for the genus *Megalophanes* has been fixed. I therefore designate as genotype : *Tinea viciella* Schiff., 1776 = *Psyche viciae* Schrank, 1801. This is the same genotype as was deisgnated by KIRBY (1892) for the genus *Psyche*.

Oiketicoides Heyl., 1881

STRAND had quite an other conception of this genus as is indicated by the genotype : *Psyche inquinata* Led., 1858. For example, he places the typical species in *Acanthopsyche*. By the fact that he synonymised *Oiketicoides* with *Chalia* Moore, 1877 nec Walk., 1868, and that he included *Oiketicoides doubledaii* Westw., 1854, it is apparent that he considered his genus *Oiketicoides* as identical with *Chalia*.

STRAND included in his genus the following Indo-Australian species : *Oiketicoides doubledaii* Westw., 1854, genotype of *Chaliella* Betr. = *Chalia* Moore, 1877 nec Walker, 1868 ; *Chalia javana* Heyl., 1885, which species belongs to a new genus ; *Chalia larminati* Heyl., 1904, genotype of *Acanthoecia* Joannis, 1929 and *Chalia lurida* Heyl., 1885, belonging to *Lomera*. It is still unknown to which genera : *Chalia elwesi* Heyl., 1890. *Oiketicoides nigraplaga* Wilem., 1911 and *Chalia riemsdijki* Heyl., 1886 have to be placed.